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**MIGRATION DATA COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT, SHARING  
IN THE CARIBBEAN**

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# **MIGRATION DATA COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT, SHARING IN THE CARIBBEAN**

## **Introduction**

In today's world almost all countries are affected by migration, either as source, destination, transit country or a combination thereof. As the numbers of cross-border movements increase, migration has become a phenomenon at the forefront of many countries' national political agendas and development debates over the past decade. Over the past decades, the international community has increasingly recognized that migration can no longer be dealt with as solely a national challenge and that bi- and multilateral cooperation and collaboration are increasingly important. While migration has been addressed through the various global conferences on population and development convened by the United Nations over the past decades, only in 2006 – for the first time at the United Nations Headquarters in New York – high-level senior government officials and other experts came together to elaborate on the pros and cons of migratory movements in order to identify ways and means to sufficiently and successfully manage the flow of humans across international borders for the benefit of the sending, receiving and transit countries. This high-level dialogue on migration also recognized the almost global lack of adequate, appropriate, timely and quality data and statistics on migration as one of the most serious concerns shared by all stakeholders concerned. The agreed upon notion was that only informed policy makers and advisers would be in a position to define adequate policies and to develop programmes to appropriately manage the permanent and non-permanent movements of persons. This global dialogue further encouraged establishing and improving informed dialogue mechanisms among policy makers, statisticians and researchers to generate more meaningful and policy-relevant information to allow all parties to reap the benefits from these cross-border movements.

The magnitude, types and impacts of migratory flows are neither well known nor sufficiently understood and migration takes a variety of forms, depending on the type of classification system applied, such as documented and undocumented, temporary vs. permanent, forced vs. voluntary migratory movements, to only name a few categories. Migration that used to be largely uni-dimensional, uni-directional, and permanent is now multi-dimensional and multi-directional, with temporary and circular patterns that are more the norm than the exception (United Nations, 2004, p.10). According to the most recent estimates (United Nations Population Division, 2005), there are now about 191 million people on the move, and therefore the question no longer is whether to have migration but more so how to manage it in order to maximize its positive potential and minimize its negative effects.

In order to formulate appropriate policies and to make informed decisions, complete and timely national, regional and international statistics are needed. The movement of persons has changed worldwide and in an area of globalization it is increasingly difficult to satisfy countries' needs for uniform statistics. The easing of and the liberalization of movements through international agreements in the Caribbean has created an urgent need for data and procedures that would facilitate the monitoring of the flows of people across countries.

With the adoption of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy<sup>1</sup> (CSME) by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member countries, the subregion is on its way to implement the free movement of its nationals among its member States. As it stands now, only a selected group of professionals is allowed to move freely and establish their businesses in any CSME member country. However, the final goal on the way to fully implement the visions of the CSME is to provide for the free movement of all nationals of CSME member States among their countries. Already the widening gap between the more and the lesser developed countries within the Caribbean has provided incentives for many nationals from poorer countries to seek greener pastures in the economically more attractive islands. Apart from monitoring CARICOM intraregional movements, migratory flows from countries outside CARICOM are becoming an increasing challenge for the subregion. The increasing inflows of undocumented migrants working in construction, in the commercial sex industry, and in drug-related commercial activities make the establishment of adequate monitoring systems an urgent requirement. Other matters of critical concern are, on the one hand, the continuous loss of skilled labour mainly to countries such as the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom while, on the other hand, the growing numbers of deportations pose growing challenges to their receiving countries.

Based on the brief discussion above concerning the need and purpose of sound migration data, the intention of this paper is to assist governments and other concerned parties in the subregion to identify, at the national and regional levels, already existing mechanisms for migration data collection, management and sharing and to provide guidance on how to identify and bridge the still existing information gaps on migration data in the subregion. The first section will provide a brief overview of demographic concepts of migration and related data collection mechanisms. The second part of the paper will focus on the present statistical infrastructure and other existing mechanisms for general data collection in the Caribbean. It will also provide a brief overview of already existing mechanisms to enhance harmonization and data sharing in the Caribbean that could either directly or indirectly benefit efforts to enhance availability and accessibility of migration data. This will be followed by an introduction into already existing migration-related data and information-sharing mechanisms in other parts of the world, with a particular focus on a well-established concept developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Last but not least, the results of a survey on existing migration data collection and sharing mechanisms administered to officials from national Central Statistical Offices (CSO) who participated at a regional demography training workshop will be presented. The study will end with an evaluation of the present situation in the Caribbean and a set of recommendations for the way forward to improve the empirical basis for informed policy-making on migration for interested governments in the subregion.

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<sup>1</sup> CSME website: [http://www.caricom.org/jsp/single\\_market/single\\_market\\_index.jsp?menu=csme](http://www.caricom.org/jsp/single_market/single_market_index.jsp?menu=csme)

## I. Definitions, concepts and data sources

### A. Definitions and concepts

Efforts to measure international migration have been continually hampered by the fact that no agreement has been reached on a common definition of a migrant. This lack of consistency and conformity has been one of the main obstacles to set up monitoring systems and to obtain accurate measurements. Generally countries apply their own definitions according to their needs and are often reluctant to adopt concepts that would allow for regional and international coherence in defining migrants and their respective status in a given country. A common example for such methodological inconsistencies is the use of residency as a defining factor for migrant status in some cases, while others distinguish between nationals and non-nationals according to their nationality or country of birth.

According to the Methods and Materials of Demography (1976), international migratory movements can be classified as temporary, permanent or recurrent movements, movements of individuals or entire families. Such movements can be voluntary or forced and they can be documented or undocumented. Migration can involve orderly movements of persons for the purpose of temporary labor supply, but can also include irregular smuggling and trafficking of women and children for the purpose of labour and sexual exploitation. Another category considered at times to be migrants is individuals who move across national borders on a daily basis for the purpose of work.

To be useful for further analysis and policy-making purposes, data on migration should, like any other statistics collected, correspond to the following basic principles of statistics (Folden, et. al. 2007):

(a) *Timeliness*, i.e. showing trends on current processes. Tendencies and reversion of trends in migration often occur rapidly as a reaction to either economic, political or environmental disturbances and would require instant reaction by policy makers;

(b) *Reliability*, i.e. the user of data must be able to trust the data presented. This means the origin of the data, its sources and methodology of collection along with possible weaknesses and/or errors must be adequately documented.

(c) *Comprehensiveness*, i.e. the user of data should be provided with sufficient technical background on the data analysis process to enhance the understanding and meaningful interpretation of the data presented.

To provide some guidance in the search for a globally acceptable definition of what constitutes a migrant, the United Nations Population Division recommends a classification of migrants according to the duration of their stay in a country other than that of his/her usual residence. Temporary movements of generally three months and less for purposes of recreation, family and business trips, medical treatment or pilgrimage generally do not change a person's

usual residence (United Nations, 1998) and are thus not to be considered migratory movements. Cross-border movements from the country of usual residence for at least a period of three months but less than 12 months are considered short-term migration, based on the assumption that the destination country is then considered the place of usual residence. Leaving the country of usual residence for a period of at least 12 months and assuming usual residence in another country is generally classified as long-term migration. Normally the distinction is made between permanent and temporary migrants, on the one hand, and ‘frontier traffic’, on the other hand. Persons residing in frontier areas may make frequent movements across the border, but are generally not considered migrants and should therefore not be captured in official migration statistics.

In addition to the definition by duration of migration, countries should also be able to distinguish between nationals and foreigners who may enter or leave their country. The application of such a classification would definitely impact on the development and implementation of selected migration policies and programmes in the countries concerned.

Further, migration can be classified as in- and out-flow, dependent on the perspective of the observer. Consequently a migrant is considered an immigrant at the destination country and an emigrant from the point of view of the sending country. Persons on their way to their final destination crossing the borders to a third country are considered transit migrants in the country they pass through. However, there is no determined period of time to define transit-status. According to the terminology suggested by the United Nations Population Division, a transitory stint in a country of less than three months with no intention of establishing residence is not considered a migratory move and thus would not be captured in the respective statistics. On the other hand, intentions to only spend a short period of time in a transit country on the way to the final destination can, for a variety of reasons, often turn into rather lengthy stays going beyond several months or even several years with yet no intention to establish permanency in that country<sup>2</sup>.

Knowing what is behind the various migration statistics published by governments, academic bodies or the press is critical to understanding the true dimension of the phenomenon. Misunderstandings and misinterpretation of these different concepts can lead to false conclusions that can cause negative public sentiments and antagonism. Two main concepts will be briefly introduced in the following paragraphs:

### Cases versus persons

The previous brief analysis has highlighted the major difficulties in identifying what exactly determines a migrant. It also demonstrated that even rather simplistic concepts such as the duration of stay, as suggested by the United Nations Population Division, can become complex when applied in practical terms. Another topic that often leads to misunderstandings in the analysis and understanding of migration data is the difference between ‘persons’ and ‘cases’. While immigration and emigration officials generally record the movements of persons, they are

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<sup>2</sup> A more detailed overview of classification can be found in United Nations (1998, 2004) and in Shryock, H., Siegel, J. et al. (1976)

not in a position to cross-check if the same individual has crossed the border once or several times within a given period. Thus, the resulting number of cross-border movements is to be understood as number of ‘cases’ and not number of ‘persons’ that have entered or left a given country during a certain period of time. In the further analysis of such data and even more so when the results of such studies are used as guidance for policy makers, it is critical to clearly indicate the underlying concept to avoid misinterpretations and misunderstandings by the final users of such data, such as policy makers or even the wider public.

### Stock versus flow data

Another source of continuous misunderstandings is the difference between stock and flow data.

The stocks of a particular group of individuals indicate the total number of persons of this group who are presently at a determined location at a certain period or point in time, whereas flows of a particular population group encompass the number of persons belonging to this group who have arrived at, or departed from, a certain location at a certain point or period in time.

With the limited information available, it is generally easier to compute stock than flow data, since most present migration data collection mechanisms (such as censuses and other surveys) can only account for the number of migrants at a certain point in time in a given country and only a few administrative data collection systems, such as population registers, would allow relating cross-border movements at the country level to an individual. Generally census and survey data are the main sources for stock data on migrants. While many countries are not in a position to determine their migrant stocks, the United Nations Population Division provides estimates of migrant stocks on a regular basis for those countries that conduct population censuses regularly. However, in the case of countries with limited data collection and analysis capacities, the information provided is often outdated and does not adequately reflect the present situation. In the case of the Caribbean countries where census data analysis procedures are slow and other sources to monitor the often quite rapidly changing volume of in and outflows of migrants are only sparsely established, these estimates of stock data can only provide a rather generic indication of the numbers of migrants present in a given country.

The stock-data provide considerable value for migration analysis in many countries and are in many instances the only information available. In order to gain a deeper understanding of the specific challenges a country faces in this regard, many governments and researchers call for more in-depth information that neither stock data nor the headcount of cross-border movements found in population registers can provide. In these cases, it would be desirable to gain insight into additional socio-demographic and economic determinants and duration of stay of migrants in a given country which both often determine a migrant’s opportunities for learning the language, level of integration into the society of the receiving country, acquiring a work-permit or permanent residence or even acquiring citizenship.

## **B. Migration data sources and collection systems**

Data on migration may be derived from a variety of sources. Generally the following six classes of data sources are to be consulted (Shryock, 1976, p. 350), categorized according to their sources as follows:

### Administrative data

(a) Statistics collected on the occasion of the movements of people across international borders, mostly as a by-product of border control related administrative procedures, such as, for example, immigration and emigration cards.

(b) 'Passenger statistics' obtained from a list of passengers on sea or airport manifests.

(c) Statistics of passports and of applications for passports, visas, work permits, deportation statistics, regulation of irregular migrants, etc.

(d) Statistics obtained in connection with population registers.

### Survey data

(a) Statistics obtained in census or periodic national surveys on the basis of inquiries regarding previous residence, place of birth and citizenship.

(b) Statistics collected in special or periodic inquiries regarding migration, previous or present residence, or citizenship, such as registration of aliens or a count of citizens overseas.

## **1. Administrative data**

Statistics on migration are now available for a fair number of countries. For the most part, however, such data are only collected for specific administrative purposes and are scattered through various national collecting and processing agencies themselves often with neither formal links nor cooperation or collaboration processes in place. Administrative data are often collected for a specific purpose that is generally not related to migration. Therefore, at first sight such tabulations might not provide the information needed and/or might follow different categorizing and classification regimes that make such data, even if they contain some migration-related information, less comparable to other statistics on migrants. Also administrative registers on aliens, tabulations of work-permits, passport applications and visas issued are often quite irregular and can often not serve as a consistent and reliable source of information. However, their advantage is that records on, for example, visa applications, work-permits, registration of foreigners with national professional bodies and registration of foreign students at universities capture additional information on migrants that could be useful for further analysis on the subject. The downside of these data is, however, that they are not always regularly updated and are often incomplete since in many instances they do not capture the movements of spouses and



other family members along with the individual that is represented in the system. A further handicap in using register data is the fact they often refer to different periods of time (calendar year vs. administrative year) and are therefore only to a limited extent comparable. For example, population registers often refer to a calendar year, census and survey data to a specific period defined, and register data refer to administrative years starting and ending at different points in time (other than mid-year or end-year) in the course of a calendar year.

## **2. Population registers**

Population registers are the only administrative tool that has been designed to keep track of movements of persons within and across national borders. Therefore a fully developed system of national population accounting would provide a complete overview of movements into, through and out of a country. However, only very few countries do have such elaborate systems from which to derive satisfactory migration statistics. Apart from a number of countries in Europe, such as Germany, Denmark and Sweden amongst others, in the Caribbean, only Cuba has such a system in place.

## **3. Census and survey data**

Population censuses are in many countries the only reliable source for data on migration and additional socio-economic information on migrants. Censuses or national sample surveys on population generally include questions on nativity and residence abroad. While the responses to the questions capturing nativity provide an account of foreign-born persons in the country at the census date, the information on residency abroad also gives insight into migratory movements of both the census population of natives and foreign born. However, such surveys exclude all those persons who have left a given country and who are no longer part of a household residing in the country of enumeration. Also the census covers only persons who are and were alive both at the census date and the previous specified date. Hence the number of immigrants derived from a census is deficient, as a count of immigrants during the period between the previous date and the census by the number of children born abroad during this period who migrated into the country, and by the number of immigrants who died abroad or who returned to the country of origin during the period (Shryock, et. al., 1976). While the census captures some departures, they cannot properly be viewed as reflecting the true scope of net emigration because they fail to capture the departure of persons who were living in the country prior to the migration period. Further, censuses and surveys cannot provide accurate and complete separate information on and immigration and emigration for a country and are therefore the main source for estimating migrant stocks (see also section I A). Also, foreign-born persons with various residence statuses are often accounted for in more than one country. Categories such as natives and aliens, civilians and military personnel, and persons with permanent residence might follow different definitions from country to country and thus allow for only limited comparability of data collected under at first sight similar categories.

Many surveys expect to gain insight into the volume and characteristics of immigration through data on nationality. However, naturalized persons would, if nationality is used as a basic

concept to capture migration, no longer count as migrants but as nationals. Depending on the interest of the researcher, applying a concept of nativity would give a more detailed account of foreign born persons, who would still be considered migrants, even if they had acquired citizenship at the time of the survey.

Where concepts of nationality and not country of origin are applied, the number of migrants might simply vary as a consequence of differences in immigration and naturalization procedures in the countries considered. While some countries pursue rather progressive and fast immigration and naturalization procedures, others are far more reluctant to provide such a permanent status. As a consequence, the latter would end up with more migrants in the country than the former, simply as a consequence of administrative procedures and not as a factual difference in the number of foreigners in that country. Therefore data based on nativity (if available) should be more consistent and thus better comparable. They also often serve to fill the gap in assessing migration when frontier control, survey and other administrative data are lacking, are poor or are of questionable quality.

Special surveys to elaborate on individual migration histories or to gather additional information on various socio-demographic and economic aspects of migrants are often conducted by academic institutions and researchers and at times by government research bodies within various ministries. While such studies cannot replace data and information collected by population censuses and surveys or administrative procedures, they provide an in-depth analysis of selected aspects of migration that administrative data and the above cited standard tools generally cannot offer, such as socio-demographic characteristics of migrants and migration histories, to only name a few. Also, such assessments allow gaining insight into sensitive areas as, for example, undocumented and illegal movements of persons related to smuggling and trafficking, undocumented labor or sexual exploitation of women and children outside their home country.

A note on a more general matter is the fact that most countries dispose of better information on immigration than emigration, simply because countries are generally more concerned about who enters than who leaves their territory. Therefore in order to expand the national knowledge-base on migration, it is indispensable to collaborate closely with both, the source countries of immigrants as well as the destination countries of one's nationals.

#### **4. Data quality**

The quality of international migration data varies from country to country and from source to source. Generally migration data based on frontier control operations is much poorer than that of census counts or birth and death registrations. The poor quality of border control data is mainly due to the fact that there are many forms of international movements that are neither easy to identify nor to classify. Also, since generally countries have more control over the in- than outflow of persons, data on immigration is generally better than data on out-migration. Further, classifications based on the duration of stay or purpose of stay depends on the statements made by migrants whose actual movements might not correspond with the statements made earlier on the immigration form upon entry of the destination country. Generally, a first

sight simple aim of counting persons crossing international borders often poses an insurmountable challenge, particularly in countries with weak border control systems and/or large boundaries that are poorly controlled. Finally, as discussed earlier in this paper, the complexity and diversity of definition and classification systems applied in different countries seriously impede international comparability of data.

While this brief analysis has highlighted the major obstacles in assessing inflow and outflow of migrants, an even bigger challenge lies ahead if efforts are undertaken to also include irregular and undocumented migratory flows. In most instances, these streams are according to their nature, undercover, often disguised as formal migration and thus in many cases difficult to recognize and account for. Various tools have been developed to also account for such streams. For example, the International Labor Organisation (ILO) and the IOM have developed various types of special assessment tools to also get a handle on the growing numbers of informal and undocumented cross-border movements.<sup>3</sup>

## **II. Organization of data collection in the Caribbean**

Mechanisms for data collection, management and sharing are highly dependent on the available statistical infrastructure in a given country or region. The types of data collected, analysis undertaken and information shared and published depends on legal provisions as well as the existence or non-existence of the necessary infrastructure to facilitate such a process. Further, access to resources, human, information technology (IT) and financial, is often decisive in such matters. While the developed world and some of the more developed developing countries tend to have more sophisticated approaches to data collection, management and sharing, Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) often face a variety of hurdles and obstacles that prevent good practice in data collection.

### **A. The statistical infrastructure in Caribbean countries<sup>4</sup>**

The purpose of this section is to provide a snapshot of the legal and institutional framework that guide the administration of statistics and data collection in Caribbean countries, mainly referring to the English-speaking Caribbean. With a few exceptions, CSOs in the Caribbean are characterized by smallness, limited access to human, IT and financial resources and often little visibility in the public administration.

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<sup>3</sup> More information can be derived from the following web-sites: [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org); [www.iom.int](http://www.iom.int)

<sup>4</sup> The following paragraphs draws mainly on three ECLAC publications: ECLAC (2002), ECLAC (2003), ECLAC (2005).

## 1. Operation modalities

According to the findings of a survey conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2005), the majority of directors of CSOs report to a permanent secretary within the ministries of finance, planning or an office of the governor in the case of non-independent countries and only a few of the directors are themselves at the level of a permanent secretary or higher. Directors of CSOs indicated that a more elevated status within their government's administration would provide direct access to the ministerial or higher level that could provide a greater leverage regarding the acquisition of resources as well as with the implementation of certain programmes. This would also provide a higher level of autonomy with less decision-making layers regarding access to resources or the approval of programmes and other activities. Across the subregion, CSOs have a variety of statuses of autonomy ranging from being independent as in the case of Jamaica, to be consisting of a unit within a department in a ministry in some other countries. The status of the director of a CSO also impacts on the budgetary process. Several countries reported to be solely responsible for the preparation of their annual budget and only a few (Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Jamaica and Saint Lucia) were also free to spend the approved budget without the need for additional approval. Also, in the case of most countries, other agencies are involved in data collection, storage, analysis and dissemination. Today several ministries have strong statistical units that function outside and apart from the national CSOs. In the Caribbean, these are mainly (ECLAC 2005) the following governmental institutions:

- The Central Bank;
- The Ministry of Agriculture;
- The Ministry of Education;
- The Ministry of Finance/Planning;
- The Ministry of Health;
- The Ministry of Social Development.

The relationship among these organizations and the respective CSOs is not the same throughout the Caribbean in terms of coordination of statistical activities. While in some countries the national CSO might be aware of various activities undertaken by these outside data collecting bodies, they quite often have little control over technical aspects of the treatment of data collected and analyzed. The closest relationship seems to exist between the national CSOs and the central banks. This general lack of cooperation and coordination often results in a number of key problems (ECLAC 2003):

- Lack of coordination and integration;
- Poor coordination of large-scale research;
- Incompatibility of measurement instruments and data representation;
- Lack of proper documentation and availability of meta-data;
- Lack of a consistent and coherent legal framework guiding the administration of data and their respective bodies;
- Lack of transparent systems and efficient mechanisms for data and knowledge sharing.

According to the above studies conducted by ECLAC, generally there seems to be little duplication in the collection of administrative type statistics, since they are primarily collected for a specific purpose of the respective organization or government entity. However, given the generally weak position of the national CSOs and the lack of a national coordinating body, many institutions are not aware of data collection efforts undertaken by others that might provide vital information for their own purposes.

## **2. Functions of the statistical agencies and legal framework**

Statistics offices in the Caribbean are all governed by statistics acts that guide and regulate the collection, compilation and dissemination of data, which encompass four major areas of responsibility:

- Census taking;
- Collection, compilation, analysis and publishing of statistical information;
- Collaboration with departments of the government in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administration; and
- Organizing a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics.

While these acts provide the CSOs with the authority to undertake the above listed core activities, they do not provide for adequate access to the resources necessary to conduct these exercises. Legislation to perform statistical activities was put in place as early as 1949 in the case of Jamaica with the majority of the countries following suit in the 1950s and early 1960s. However, most countries indicate that these legal provisions no longer meet the requirements of their organizations in the twenty-first century. However, only very little effort has been undertaken to revise or reform existing statistical acts and other related legal provisions.

## **3. Human resources**

The above-cited study (ECLAC 2005) also examined the staffing of statistical agencies with regard to qualifications and training received. According to the responses to the questionnaire, only 31 per cent of all staff had some type of a degree, with a considerable variety among the countries surveyed. Further, an overall 73 per cent had received some ‘subject matter’ training on the job. However, factoring in the generally high staff turnover, the study found that particularly new recruits often lacked the subject matter knowledge and the institutional memory.

## **4. Equipment**

In spite of the fact that the majority of the national CSOs reported having sufficient or nearly sufficient IT equipment, respondents admitted that calculators were still featuring prominently in the day-to-day operations. The use of Internet-based publication and data sharing mechanisms (DSM) is still rather limited; and while some countries have begun to publish their census and other data on their websites, the majority of the countries are still reluctant to do so.

However, as the use of technology becomes more prominent and timely, issues of data security need to be addressed with utmost priority.

## 5. Statistical methods and definitions

In addition to the need to upgrade human resource capacity and IT accessibility, there is an urgent need to streamline and standardize statistical methods and definitions at the national level and even more so across the subregion. While it might not be immediately possible to achieve common standards in every instance, a core set of definitions on an agreed upon set of variables could mark the beginning of this critical and urgent process (see also section III).

Also, in order to be able to adequately use the information available, meta-data such as the information on data quality and applied definitions and concepts need to be supplied to the users. Hence proper documentation on qualifiers of data quality, production dates and methodologies must be made available to the end user of such data. Guidance as to how to establish such a process has been provided in the realm of economic statistics by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) and the Special Data Dissemination System (SDDS)<sup>5</sup>. The main principles of the GDDS could also be applied to other areas of data collection. So far, however, Caribbean countries have not yet adopted such mechanisms nor signed on to any of these frameworks. Further guidance on statistical and operational procedures can also be derived from the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics that comprise a set of nine principles covering issues such as data collection, data sharing, professional standards and ethics, accountability and transparency and legislation<sup>6</sup>.

Some efforts have been undertaken at the Caribbean level to develop common methodologies (see also section III) in respect to various types of data and surveys. One such example is the use of a joint questionnaire for the 2000 census round in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) member countries. The OECS has further set the example in harmonization of statistical administrative procedures for its member States in other areas such as national accounts and balance of payments. The Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) is using common methodologies for the computation of national accounts and balance of payments in all the member countries. Further, household surveys, such as Surveys of Living Conditions (SLCs) and others were administered in some countries in the region using a common questionnaire.

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<sup>5</sup> More information can be derived from the following web-site: <http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/getpage/?pagename=gddshome>

<sup>6</sup> The Conference of European Statisticians adopted the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in 1992 and the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed them in 1994. More information can be found on the following website: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm>.



### **III. Initiatives to enhance harmonization and data sharing in the Caribbean**

#### **A. CARICOM**

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat has the primary responsibility for the production, compilation, analysis and distribution of regional statistics. In order to accomplish this task, the Secretariat has established various mechanisms to enhance coordination and collaboration among Caribbean statisticians, officials from Caribbean statistical offices and governmental bodies dealing with data collection.

The main task of the Statistics Sub-Programme of CARICOM is to coordinate statistical activities in the subregion and to provide technical services and advice to statistical entities of its member countries<sup>7</sup>. In light of the regional integration in the framework of the CSME, the need for closer cooperation and collaboration among the participating countries was recognized and the process to establish a Regional Statistical Programme at the CARICOM level in support of the CSME was initiated in 2003. An advisory group was formed and a draft statistical work programme was prepared<sup>8</sup>. This three-year work programme covers topics such as economics, population, demographics, social and living conditions, environment, information technology, and issues related to public relations, data dissemination and statistical coordination and finally the modernization of national statistical systems.

The two bodies that coordinate activities related to statistics within CARICOM are the Regional Census Coordinating Committee and the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS). Both committees meet once a year to address matters such as regional census planning, data harmonization, and identification and allocation of resources, among other topics. At their last meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago in 2006, the main agenda items were the analysis of the 2000 census round and the preparations of the forthcoming 2010 population censuses in the subregion. Also of importance was the issue of improving and harmonizing the production of statistical data at the national and regional levels in CARICOM. In order to enhance cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the forthcoming 2010 population census round, CARICOM has undertaken an assessment of the 2000 round of population and housing censuses that also proposes a strategy for the successful implementation of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses in the CARICOM region. In order to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of census administration and to enhance the timely availability of the results for policy makers and other interested partners, this strategy emphasizes the need for strong cooperation and collaboration among the member States. It particularly focuses on the need to harmonize questionnaires, to standardize procedures around data collection and census administration and it emphasizes the need to streamline data cleaning, analysis, publication and dissemination procedures. However, in spite of the rather diverse nature of statistical legislation at the country level, differences in the administration of national CSOs, varying national capacities and human resources available, it is hoped that, with the help of the regional and

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<sup>7</sup> More information available on the CARICOM Statistics Sub-Programme through the following web-site:  
<http://www.caricomstats.org/>

<sup>8</sup> The draft statistical work programme is available on the CARICOM Website:  
<http://www.caricomstats.org/AcceptedStatsProgram.htm>

international donor community, that these gaps can be overcome and the 2010 census round can be completed as desired.

In addition, the Caribbean Integration Support Programme in the framework of the CSME is to focus on efforts to harmonize the interregional statistical infrastructure (with a specific focus on economic statistics), to assist in improving statistical programming, production and dissemination of key economics statistics and to train staff in using economic statistics for monitoring the regional integration process. While this framework focuses on economic statistics, lessons learnt could serve as a guiding principle to formulate similar procedures for other areas of data collection in the CSME countries.

## **B. Support to Poverty Assessment, Monitoring and the Reduction of Poverty in the Caribbean (SPARC)**

This multi-donor programme is a coordinated response designed to provide capacity building inputs to support the strengthening of poverty monitoring and social policy development systems in the Caribbean. In particular it addresses the need to strengthen national and regional capacities to systematically collect, analyze and disseminate social data from various sources. Further, it has a strong focus on efforts to harmonize, standardize, and integrate data collection systems at various levels. And finally it looks at capacity-building to bridge the gap between empirical research and evidence-based policy and programme formulation, promotes strong regional coordination and the revision and further development of a comprehensive regional framework to address poverty in a coherent and integrated manner. One of the major goals of this project is to prepare an inventory of existing data and to enhance the methodologies linking the various sources of data. It also furthers national capacities for the use of geographical information systems (GIS) as a tool and platform for analysis and interpretation of data and the establishment of national and regional coordination and integration mechanisms will be a critical outcome of this effort. Finally, the project will support research on specific topics and the training in the use of statistical software at the national and regional levels.

While the SPARC project in itself does not focus on migration-related information and data collection, its activities will impact on streamlining data collection and survey procedures, data administration and dissemination mechanisms that also, to varying degrees, touch on migration-related information. The mechanisms SPARC intends to put in place would provide a strong regional system that could also be used as a platform for a more elaborate system for migration-related data collection, analysis and data sharing. SPARC also promotes strong regional collaboration, with a particular focus on the SCCS and is expected to seek the collaboration of various donors and regional intergovernmental bodies, such as CARICOM, the ECCB and the OECS. The effort is a joint mechanism supported by the United Nations system and the regional development banks, such as the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank and other bi- and multilateral donors.



## **IV. Data Sharing Mechanisms**

### **A. SIEMCA and SIEMMES**

The Statistical Information System on Migration in Central America (SIEMCA), established in 2001 among six countries is known to be one of the most efficient migration data collection systems in the world. With the inclusion of Mexico in 2006, it was transformed into the Statistical Information System on Migration in Mesoamerica (SIEMMES), as it is known today. Its present website ([www.siemmes.iom.int](http://www.siemmes.iom.int)) provides access to over 1,400 graphs and charts.

The main features of SIEMMES are:

- (a) The provision of standard information for the participating countries;
- (b) The development of a regional migration statistics system that allows for inclusion of other interested countries;
- (c) The display of information on international migratory movements of nationals and foreigners for a given country and on remittances for the countries of the region;
- (d) The contribution to capacity-building at the national level in statistics and data management.

### **B. The IOM Migration Data Sharing Mechanism**

#### **1. General overview**

In order to respond to the urgent need to have credible, comprehensive and timely statistical data on migration, the IOM in collaboration with the Danish Immigration Service (DIS) has designed and developed a migration DSM. This comprehensive mechanism was first discussed in 2001 by a group of States in Eastern Europe and Central Asia that recognized the need to enhance knowledge of, access to, and coordination of migration-related information at the national level. The first virtual DSM was then launched in 2005 integrating information available in various formats from a variety of sources into one common platform. Considering the fact that migration is a transnational issue, the DSM strongly encourages regional and international cooperation to exchange data and to learn from experiences other countries might have gained<sup>9</sup>.

The idea behind this approach is that each country finds itself at a different stage of development concerning technical infrastructure, availability of human and financial resources

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<sup>9</sup> IOM (IOM, 2007) has recently published a manual to describe this approach. The information provided in this section is mainly drawn from this publication. More information on the DSM is available through the following web-site: [www.dsm-migration.net](http://www.dsm-migration.net).

and information, documentation and legislation on migration. The founders of the DSM have also been aware that the level of commitment to the process that is vital for its success varies from country to country and from institution to institution at the national level.

## **2. Main characteristics of the DSM**

The DSM consists of various components, such as a formalized dialogue of migration users and producers and a technical component that enhances the actual sharing of data and information via an electronic database and finally through the Internet. As prime users of the DSM, national governments and/or the respective responsible bodies are the main architects of the mechanism and retain total ownership over the data and information they submit. They also maintain the exclusive right to provide other users with access to their data on mutually agreed conditions.

The fundamental principle of the DSM is the assumption that almost all countries dispose of some kind of information on migration either derived from administrative procedures or from systematic data collection efforts (see section I). However, in many instances this information is neither known nor shared with other stakeholders concerned. Also, available information from one source can only be used to provide a comprehensive overview of migration in a country if proper documentation regarding source, timeliness, survey methodology and other critical characteristics is shared along with the respective statistics.

According to the DSM, the following steps can assist interested countries in their efforts to develop national activities and programmes to enhance timely access to critical migration related data and information (IOM, 2007, p. 33):

- (a) Establishment of a network of core institutions dealing with migration-related data;
- (b) Mapping of existing national statistical infrastructures;
- (c) Identifying an agreed minimum set of aggregated overall data indicators;
- (d) Creating an efficient electronic exchange mechanism;
- (e) Organizing national and regional workshops to discuss data management and policy trends; and
- (f) Addressing national and regional needs through training workshops and technical assistance.

In recognition of the fact that one country's emigrants are another country's immigrants, the DSM strongly promotes bi- and multilateral dialogue to agree on statistics and related information to be shared, based on mutual needs and benefits. In the case of the Caribbean, the establishment of a regional cooperation and collaboration mechanism would definitely benefit

the countries in the region as well as the neighboring countries outside the Caribbean region that are either sending or receiving countries of migrants to and from the subregion.

## **V. Migration data collection, management and sharing in the Caribbean**

In an effort to get a first understanding of already existing migration data collection mechanisms and data sharing procedures in the Caribbean, ECLAC conducted a brief survey amongst officials from regional CSOs who were participating at a regional demography training seminar in 2006.

In total, representatives of nine countries (Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago) completed the questionnaire (the questionnaire along with the responses is annexed to this document)<sup>10</sup>.

All respondents indicated having at least one national body in charge of migration data collection. While the majority of the respondents named the Department of Immigration and Border Management as the responsible body, a few also listed the CSO, the ministry of labor and the tourist boards. The majority of the countries seem to be collecting some type of migration data, such as arrivals and departures, numbers of visas issued and deportees received. The answers to the question on how this information was used ranged from mere tabulations of visitor arrivals and departures to their use as a basis for the formulation of tourism policies, population estimates and projections and legislative changes, among others. In most countries, national CSOs seem to be in charge of the compilation and publication of such data. Answers to the question on national, regional and international data and information sharing mechanisms indicated that such mechanisms did exist in some countries, but none of the respondents was in a position to provide detailed information on such processes. In most cases, the sources of the data were also responsible for sharing the data, at least at the national level. Almost none of the respondents were able to identify the legislative mechanisms that guided data sharing at various levels. The responsibility for legislation on migration generally seemed to be with the ministry of national security, the ministry of justice and the ministry of foreign affairs, according to the answers to the respective question. With regard to undocumented migrants, most respondents were not able to identify the responsible body. Amongst the answers given, the ministries of home affairs and national security along with the immigration department were named. It seemed to be even more difficult to identify the government body responsible for the identification of undocumented persons. Only the police and the immigration department were listed by a few with no additional information on their specific mandates and tasks. Finally, the ministry of foreign affairs was seen as responsible for general migration matters by most respondents.

This brief survey amongst officials from national CSOs, while neither comprehensive nor complete, has shown that migration-related data and statistics are collected in the Caribbean. It

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<sup>10</sup> In reviewing the information provided it needs to be kept in mind that the respondents are not necessarily experts on migration related data collection and thus the answers given might not be exhaustive and complete. To get a detailed overview of these mechanisms in the Caribbean, a more in-depth study would need to be undertaken.

also highlights that some mechanisms seem to be already in place that address the sharing of such information. However, what the study also revealed is the lack of knowledge of the availability of such information along with the limited awareness of potential sources for such data at the national level.

## **VI. Summary and conclusions**

The Caribbean subregion is generally characterized by weak data collection, administration and sharing mechanisms. The study has shown that institutional capacities are weak and even if modern technology was be available it is not used in the most beneficial way. Also, outdated statistical laws and institutional hierarchies constitute a further constraint to timely, quality and comprehensive data. At the regional level, CARICOM and its respective bodies have been undertaking a series of initiatives to improve regional communication, cooperation and harmonization of survey methods, statistical concepts applied and data definitions. Promising initiatives have often been derailed or have come to a halt often due to lack of political will at various levels, weakness of national and regional institutions and time-consuming governmental bureaucracy.

In spite of the many hurdles, a number of initiatives to improve the general situation in social and demographic statistics are either being currently implemented or are at their final planning stage. One particular success story in harmonization and collaboration is the successful effort undertaken by the OECS countries to come up with a common survey instrument for the 2000 census round. Other initiatives, such as the SPARC, are promising and it can only be hoped that its implementation will contribute to the enhancement of data and statistics and thus also indirectly impact on the improvement and accessibility of migration data in the subregion.

With reference to migration-related data and documentation, very little seems to be in place to ensure sustainable monitoring of the in- and outflow of migrants to and from countries in the Caribbean. A short survey conducted among officials from national CSOs showed that all countries seem to be engaged in some sort of migration data collection and some countries even reported on existing mechanisms to share data at the national level. However, very little seems to be in place when it comes to exchange of data and information within the country and at the bi- and multilateral level.

The brief overview of already existing mechanisms to exchange statistics and documentation on migration has been provided with the intention of offering feasible approaches that could be adjusted to the needs of the subregion in this regard. Further discussions among data users and producers along with experts in migration data administration are needed to identify the way forward for the Caribbean and to possibly come up with some ideas to design an appropriate approach that takes into consideration the specific conditions and needs of the subregion in its effort to establish reliable mechanisms to monitor and manage the migration streams that cross the borders of Caribbean countries.

The following specific recommendations might help to achieve this goal:

At the national level

(a) Enhanced recognition of the fact that only timely, reliable and comprehensive data on migration will allow for monitoring and management of migration in the Caribbean. Priority in the management of data sources could be the turning point in the data situation at the national level but also at the regional level.

(b) National CSOs and other data collecting bodies need to be strengthened in their efforts to provide the necessary information in a timely matter;

(c) A platform for communication and building of trust between users and producers of migration data needs to be established and possibly guided by a national coordinator. A strong national coordinator could be in a position to facilitate such a process, identify and make known the national data needs and establish and convene working groups, as needed, including the critical stakeholders concerned. Often to initiate such a process, communication and trust needs to be enhanced among all partners in order to establish and maintain a sustainable mechanism at the national and regional levels.

At the regional and global levels

(a) Countries need to recognize that migration is no longer a matter of national concern only, but increasingly a cross-border issue that can only be thoroughly addressed through regional and global coordination and collaboration efforts. There is a need to establish and maintain a continued dialogue between data users and producers; and establish a network of focal points of migration within and across national borders. To respond to these challenges, coordination and collaboration at the national, but increasingly also at the regional and international levels, are critical to help strengthen the capacities of all stakeholders concerned to compile the necessary statistics and to provide evidence-based policies and procedures to better guide, manage and finally fully benefit from the cross-border movements of nationals and foreigners.

(b) An increased understanding needs to be created that the sharing of information, while at the same time maintaining control over the process would benefit all partners concerned.

(c) Existing mechanisms in other parts of the world could provide a solid guideline for the establishment of similar mechanisms at the regional level for the Caribbean.

(d) There is a need to identify a regional body, such as CARICOM or the University of the West Indies (UWI) or even a United Nations agency, to provide a temporary platform to kick-start such an initiative that could later be transferred to a regional body.

(e) Issues of data security need to be addressed with utmost priority, as the use of technology becomes more prominent and timely.

## Annex



Office for Democratic Institutions  
and Human Rights of the OSCE



International Organization for Migration  
Technical Cooperation Centre  
for Europe and Central Asia

### Questionnaire on the statistical infrastructure

#### - Outcome -

**Question 1:** Is there a governmental body(ies) in your country responsible for collecting migration-related statistics?

Belize	Yes
Dominica	Yes
Grenada	Yes
Guyana	Yes
Jamaica	Yes
St. Kitts	Yes
St. Lucia	Yes
Suriname	Yes
Trinidad & Tobago	Yes

**1a.:** If yes, what is the governmental body(ies) in your country responsible for collecting migration-related statistics?

Belize	Department of Immigration/ Border Management
Dominica	Immigration/ Central Statistics Office
Grenada	Police, Immigration Department & Labour Department (which is responsible for work permits)
Guyana	Immigration Department of the Guyana Police Force, Bureau of Statistics (BOS), Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Jamaica	The Statistics Institute of Jamaica, the Jamaica Tourist Board & Planning Institute of Jamaica
St. Kitts	Statistics Department, Police Immigration Department, National Security
St. Lucia	Immigration Dept., Statistics Dept. and St. Lucia Tourist Board
Suriname	Civil Registra (?) Office (collected data from division: Aliens Affair)
Trinidad & Tobago	Immigration Department: Ministry of National Security + Central Statistical Office: Ministry of Planning and Development

**Question 2:** Please describe the key statistics collected in the last five years.

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	Visitor arrivals/ departures
Grenada	1. Country of residence, 2. Total number
Guyana	Of tourist arrivals and arrivals and departures of immigrants
Jamaica	Immigration department : Arrivals and departures, number of visas issued and reasons and number of deportees
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	Arrivals and departures, tourist revenue/ number of deportees
Suriname	The same system they used
Trinidad & Tobago	All arrivals/ departures by various categories + crew information

**Question 3:** Please describe how these statistics are used by your organization/government (e.g. for changes in legislation, changes in policies, management purposes and documentation of resources used for specific activities, etc.)

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	Only statistical analyses for visitors in and departures
Grenada	Mostly used by the Tourism Department for promoting (?)
Guyana	Formulating of policies to promote tourism, population estimation and publishing of data for members of the public
Jamaica	For policy documents, population estimates, border management, for legislation changes
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	In policy & legislative changes
Suriname	Used for outcome of yearly publication of the Demographic Data Source of Civil Registry Office
Trinidad & Tobago	Data is used for planning and policy making by the Government and the Central Statistics Office utilizes some of the information for their publications

**Question 4:** Please describe the source of the compilation of the key statistics (e.g. are the statistics available in your organization compiled on the basis of a database/register? If yes, is the database/register centralized? Or, are several databases/registers used nationally?

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	Central Statistical Office/ Computer Programme
Grenada	No
Guyana	Statistics is compiled by collecting information from the immigration cards issued at ports of entry and exit
Jamaica	The statistics are published in annual reports. Data are available on CD and diskettes
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	Publication (annual report) website
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	The Central Statistics Office is the official agency for collecting and distributions of Statistics in Trinidad & Tobago. We compile our own database/ register

**Question 5a.:** Is there an external sharing of all relevant migration-related statistics (formal and/or informal)? – Please describe! If No please go to 6.

Belize	n.a. - at the national level? n.a. - at the regional level? n.a. - at the international level? n.a.
Dominica	No - at the national level? n.a. - at the regional level? n.a. - at the international level? n.a.
Grenada	Yes - at the national level? The Immigration Department compiles the figures the figures and forwards it to the Central Statistical Office for further compilation - at the regional level? If requested - at the international level? If requested
Guyana	Yes Information is shared with various Government ministries and agencies, and international organisations and also regional organisations
Jamaica	Yes - at the national level? The various agencies share the data that are collected -at the regional level? n.a. -at the international level? n.a.



St. Kitts	n.a. - at the national level? - at the regional level? - at the international level?	n.a. n.a. n.a.
St. Lucia	Yes -at the national level? -at the regional level? -at the international level?	Different agencies share data n.a. n.a.
Suriname	n.a. - at the national level? - at the regional level? - at the international level?	n.a. n.a. n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Yes - at the national level? - at the regional level? - at the international level?	Yes Yes Yes

**5b.:** If yes, which governmental body(ies) is responsible?

Belize	Department of Immigration, Government of Belize
Dominica	n.a.
Grenada	Refer to previous question (answer)
Guyana	Bureau of Statistics (BOS) and Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce
Jamaica	The Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Jamaica Tourist Board, Immigration Department
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	The Immigration Department, St. Lucia Tourist Board, Statistics Dept.
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Central Statistical Office

**5c.:** Again if yes, please describe the key statistics shared with other countries/international organizations and the language and the form (e.g. paper-based or IT-based) of the dissemination of the data?

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	n.a.
Grenada	English language is disseminated in the form requested
Guyana	English language in both paper and electronic form
Jamaica	Both paper and IT
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	Both

Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Travel information by various categories: age, sex, purpose of visit, country of residence, carrier, occupation etc.

**Question 6:** *Is there any legal framework in place to guide & direct sharing of migration data at the various levels (national level, regional level and international level)?*

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	No
Grenada	Not sure
Guyana	n.a.
Jamaica	I am not certain
St. Kitts	Statistics Act
St. Lucia	n.a. ( <del>The Attorney General, Ministry of Justice</del> )
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	No

**Question 7** (additional information): What is the governmental body(ies) in your country responsible for developing migration legislation? Please describe its (their) tasks and mandates.

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	Ministry of Immigration and Labor
Grenada	The government in collaboration with the police/ immigration department
Guyana	n.a.
Jamaica	Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Justice, the Department of the Attorney-General (I am not familiar with the mandates)
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	Ministry of Justice, Attorney-General
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Min. of National Security in conjunction with Min. of Foreign Affairs

**Question 8** (additional information): Is there a governmental body(ies) in your country responsible for identifying persons who are staying in your country undocumented?

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	Yes
Grenada	Yes
Guyana	Ministry of Home Affairs
Jamaica	Ministry of National Security – Immigration Department

St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	Immigration Dept.
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Yes

**Question 9** (additional information): What is a governmental body(ies) in your country responsible for identifying persons who are staying in your country undocumented? Please describe its(their) tasks and mandates.

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	Immigration Department – Dominica Police Force
Grenada	Police/ Immigration Department
Guyana	Responsible for issuing work permits and granting of permission to remain in the country for an extensive period and also the naturalizing of non-immigrants
Jamaica	n.a.
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	n.a.
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Immigration Division

**Question 10** (additional information): Is there a governmental body(ies) in your country responsible for coordination and cooperation with foreign national bodies responsible for migration matters (how do you define ‘migration matters’)?

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	n.a.
Grenada	Foreign Affairs
Guyana	n.a.
Jamaica	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of National Security
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Yes

**Question 11** (additional information): What is a governmental body(ies) in your country responsible for coordination and cooperation with foreign national bodies responsible for migration matters? Please describe its (their) tasks and mandates.

Belize	n.a.
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Dominica	n.a.
Grenada	Not sure
Guyana	n.a.
Jamaica	n.a.
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	n.a.
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Immigration Division and Min. of Foreign Affairs

**Question 12** (additional information): Any information you might wish to provide in regard to migration data collection, management and sharing that was not covered by this survey?

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	n.a.
Grenada	n.a.
Guyana	n.a.
Jamaica	n.a.
St. Kitts	n.a.
St. Lucia	n.a.
Suriname	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	n.a.

**Contact data:**

Belize	n.a.
Dominica	n.a.
Grenada	n.a.
Guyana	n.a.
Jamaica	n.a.
St. Kitts	Ms. Beverly Harris, Director Statistics Department, 1-869-4652521 Ext. 1063
St. Lucia	n.a.
Suriname	Suriname General Bureau of Statistics, <a href="mailto:statistics@Eq-Link.sr">statistics@Eq-Link.sr</a> (?)
Trinidad & Tobago	Sherma Haynes, Central Statistical Office, 80 Independence Square, POS, Telephone 868-623-6495, Fax 868-625-3802

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